The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,261.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "AVA," 3,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Command'r John Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves Madras	20
„ Carwar	7	„ Masulapatam	21
„ Narrakel	11	„ Coconada	22
„ Alleppey	11	„ Yanganatam	23
„ Tuticorin	13	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Colombo	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	17	„ False Point	25
„ Pondicherry	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, viz. KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monaus, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves BUSHER	24
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Memomerah	23
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	12	„ Bushire	14
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bahrein	26
„ Linga	15	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	19	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	19	„ Muscat	Sept. 2
„ Mahowrah	19	„ Kurrachee	7
„ Busreh	Arrive 20	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 732 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J Smyth, will be despatched on SATURDAY, „ the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monaus, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 1st on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummaum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRIMACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 250	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th July 1875. Agents

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRIMACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing a regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 250	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th July 1875. Agents

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2084	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£35 0	£25 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£23 6	£17 0	£14-8
To Suez	£22 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhoje Gheega.

27 Shares in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

1 Share in the Volkart Press Company, Limited.

By order of Nanjee Premjee and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Anundjee.

8 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 771, 769, 569, 667, 604, 694, 695 and 697.

By order of Luckmidass Soorjee and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Anundjee

3 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Carved and French polished Blackwood Household Furniture, rich star cut thin stem Glassware, best Electro-plated, and Porcelain-ware, Mapplin's best Cutlery, a first-class elegant and light Dog-Cart, by John Wood & Co., London, two best Black Australian Horses, very handsome and young, &c., at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adwlut.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage Horses, &c. of F. Mancherji, Esq., the same comprising rich star cut thin stem glassware, very handsome white, gold pink band dinner transparent Chine white ruby gold and flower painted dessert, white and gold break-fast, and transparent China white, green and flower painted bachelor tea services, best electro plated hot-water curry and sandwich dishes, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, table spoons and forks, and dessert knives and forks in mahogany cases, fish knives and forks by Elkington and Co. in mahogany cases, dish covers, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companions, patent egg boiler, sardine, fish, biscuit box, ice pail, round waiters, bread-basket, beer mug, richly engraved Delhi worked fire stands, nut crackers, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, Mappin's best steel table cutlery, and richly carved and French polished well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a dining table in 6 pieces for 16 persons, round, pier, card, camp, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, tea-boys, chiffoniers, book-shelf, dumb-waiters, very handsome richly gilt real porcelain moderator lamps, ottoman, double barrelled breech loading gun by Samuel Higham, Brussels carpet, best engraving, flower vases, iron four-post bedstead, clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, single and double screens, wardrobe, towel horse, hatstand, bronze umbrella and stickstand, camp cot, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first class elegant and light dog-cart, by John Wood & Co., London.

2 very handsome and young strong black Australian Horses.

Sets of plated mounted single harness, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd August at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 Bales Grey shirtings.
12 Cases white ground Prints 52 yards.
4 Cases Steam Prints 24 yards.
8 bales Grey Dhoties 8, 9 and 10 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Apollo Street No. 13.

A variety of miscellaneous articles, consisting of glass, crockery, and plated ware, plaster of Paris figures of different subjects, hair combs and brushes, necklaces, Oxford and woolen shirts, spare glass domes of sizes, bundles of new China matting, blue army cloth, white flannel, cashmere, corduroy, Nanno and other coloured cloth shawls, scented soaps, kid gloves.

Blackwood carved furniture comprising of carved circular camp, dining, pier, side, dressing and wash-hand tables, carved chiffoniers, glass-door cupboard, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situated in the Don Tar 2nd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following Landed Property by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Capadia, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Husson Umrajee, Cassum Dhondajee, Ahmed Noora, Ruggajee Noor Mahomed, and Rapoo Sukkur.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendar c land or ground, with the erection, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Don Tar 2nd Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 763 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Hurridas Cooldass on the south by the property of Memon Rehimtoola Ahmed, on the east by the Don Tar 2nd Row, and on the west by the property of Mahomed Ty b Parker.

Further particulars may be made known on reference to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property (Bungalow) at Parell.

ON WEDNESDAY the 25th day of August 1875, 4 at P.M., MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of May 1867 and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Moroba Ballajee and Nanabhoy Ballajee the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Parell, on the east of the Parell Road, and Registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 38, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 26,615 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the west by the Parell Road, on the north by the estate or ground of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia and on the south by the estate of Mr. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SCHOONER "NELLY."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the owners to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd August at 3 P.M., at their rooms, the Schooner Nelly, 97 98/100 Tons, registered, with all her appurtenances except the cargo as she now lies off the Custom Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the Schooner is knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of, the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. India.

Bombay, 29th July 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, (for receiving the Balance Sheet and other Business) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of August 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned have undertaken the working of this Company's business in Bombay and been appointed Chief Agents for this Presidency, the Punjaub, and North-West. The Directors, recognizing the fact of Fire Business in India being more remunerative than it is in any other part of the world, have sanctioned an INDEPENDENT TARIFF organised by the Undersigned, which in every instance shows an immense reduction from existing rates of other Offices.

The Company now offers ample Security, and Confidence is felt that every Support will be obtained.

WM. WATSON & Co,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOXES AND AIR-TIGHT CASES.

FOR THE MONSOON.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, 8 inches high, 14 inches wide, 20 inches long, fitted with Inkstands, Leather Case Blotter, Tray and Patent Lock, Rs. 55.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, Brass Mounted, 9½ inches high, 13½ inches wide, 17½ inches long, fitted with two Trays, Ebony Ruler, with private locked compartment and Hobb's Patent Locks, Rs. 50.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, 6½ inches high, 11 inches wide, 16 inches long, fitted with Tray and Inkstands and Morocco Leather Blotting Case, Patent Lock, Rs. 40.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 7 inches high, 12 inches wide, 24 inches long, Rs 18-8.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 7 inches high, 12 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 20.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 12 inches high, 13 inches wide, and 27 inches long, a very useful size, Rs. 25.

JAPANNED FORAGE CAP BOX, Round, for Cap without Peak, Rs. 3-8.

JAPANNED FORAGE CAP BOX, Oval, for Cap with Peak, Rs. 5-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED BONNET BOX, 10½ inches high, 13 inches wide, and 14 inches long, Rs. 8-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOXES.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX, 12 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 29 inches long, Rs. 25.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX 18 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 29 inches long, Rs. 27-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX, 19 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 33 inches long, Rs. 30.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNKS.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small articles, 14 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 33 inches long, Rs. 42.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small things, 12 inches high, 17 inches wide, and 30 inches long, Rs. 39.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small things, 11 inches high, 16 inches wide, and 27 inches long, Rs. 36.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO Rs. 10

WATSON and Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following have been employed very successfully for many years in this Presidency, and are recommended at the present juncture:—

D. S. Kemp and Co.'s Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Dr. Leith's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture with Opium	„ 1 4
Do ditto do. without	„ 1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government, per phial	„ 1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, per phial 12 as., Rs. 1-8 and	„ 3 0
Dr. Rubini's Concentrated Solution of Camphor, per phial	„ 1 0
Cholera Belts	„ 2 4

The usual wholesale discount is allowed on quantities.

DISINFECTANTS.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder per tin	Rs. 0 10
Do. ditto per case	„ 7 0
Do. ditto per cask Rs. 14 and	„ 26 0
Carbolic Acid for disinfecting per gallon	„ 4 8
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid ditto	„ 7 0
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid per quart	„ 2 0
Chloralum Liquid ditto	„ 2 0

Wholesale discount on quantities.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CANMULL INDERMULL, of Ajmeer, has CONTRACTED to SELL through his constituted Attorney, one SUMURMULL INDERMULLMOTEE, to MOTEECHUND HURUCKCHUND. All that piece or parcel of GROUND, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing, and being thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Mombadevi Street, on the West side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 321 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the range of Raghoonath Madhowjee, on the North by the house of Roopjee Dwarkadass, and on the South by the house of the said Raghoonath Madhowjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 533, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 115, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Navalchand Shaklachand, are now in the occupation of the said Sumurmull Indermali Motee.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM on the said hereditaments and premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their C.Bos, 21 Apollo Street, in Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

—Dated this 29th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Rolled, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 3rd, to TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIREWORKS.

MESSRS. C. T. BROCK & Co., of the Crystal Palace, have MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for PRODUCING FIREWORK DISPLAYS of unequalled magnificence in different parts of India during the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness. MR. GEORGE MAYER, Manager to the Firm of C. T. BROCK & Co., will stay during the present and next week at the Esplanade (Watson's) Hotel, Bombay, and will be most happy to place at the disposal of the Municipalities and their Highnesses the Princes of India and others the large practical knowledge the Firm has acquired in the management of fêtes and rejoicings of every description.

Messrs. BROCK & Co. respectfully call attention to the fact that the enormous Pyrotechnical resources at their command (larger than are possessed by any Firework Makers in the World) will enable them to give Pyrotechnical Displays on the grandest scale with safety and success.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,20,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT of UNEXCEPTIONABLE QUALITY, for the use of the District of SOUTH CANARA, as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.
At Mangalore Depôt	1,11,000
At Kasergode Depôt	9,000
	1,20,000

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities of Salt within the above limits provided that no Tender will be received for less than 20 Garces.

3. Delivery of the Salt contracted for shall be completed before the end of March next, in such instalments as the Collector may determine.

4. Tenders will be received up to TUESDAY, the 17th August next, and will be opened at Noon on the day following in the Huzur Kacheri at Mangalore, where the parties Tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

5. The Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of South Canara, and to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

7. The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted, will be required immediately to make a deposit of One Rupee per Garce, and to find substantial security within Six Weeks from the date of the acceptance of the Tender at the rate of Rupees (20) Thirty per Garce, for the due fulfilment of the contract, failing which, the deposit amount will be forfeited and carried to the credit of Government.

8. The Salt will be received by weight, according to the practice now obtaining, strictly in the order in which the arrivals of the vessels are registered at the Salt Depôts.

9. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt at the Depôts, must be defrayed by the parties Tendering.

10. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves to himself the right of decision on these points.

11. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting all, or any of the Tenders that may be received, without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. It is to be distinctly understood that the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted, will be strictly required to act up to the conditions mentioned in Paragraph 3, and that no departure from these conditions will, on any account, be allowed.

13. Half the price of Salt landed will be paid on landing, the balance after weighment.

14. Credit will be afforded for the Excise Duty of Re. 1-13 per Maund now payable to the Bombay Government previous to export, provided the Contractor deposits good and sufficient security for the amount of duty chargeable on the quantity of Salt he has contracted to supply. The Collector will grant a receipt for the securities and a certificate showing the amount of credit granted, according to the market value of the securities, and will at the same time intimate to the Bombay Salt Department the amount of credit afforded.

15. The Contractor must produce a certificate from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, shewing the quantity of Salt actually shipped. Credit will be allowed only for the duty on the quantity of Salt actually delivered; in case of short delivery the Contractor must make good the duty on the quantity deficient. On completion of the contract and payment of any sum found to be due by him, the Contractor will be entitled, on production of the Collector's receipt, to the return of the securities deposited by him.

A. McC. WEBSTER,
Collector.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore, 21st July 1875

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO GOLF CLUBS.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce, the ARRIVAL of large Supplies of GOLF KIT, from the celebrated maker, "TOM. MORRIS," of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a name universally known amongst Golf Players.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Play Clubs	each 2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons	„ 3 0
Putters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 29TH JULY 1875.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the sales which in the morning only promised 10,000 bales having reached 12,000. Prices as quoted by Reuter showed no change.

This morning's telegram reports the market as opening quiet but steady: probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports *nil*.

The New York message of yesterday evening quotes Mid-Uplands and futures unaltered, but Gold has advanced to 1 per cent, which, as Exchange on London is the same, is equivalent to a decline in Cotton of the same extent. The day's receipts at the Ports are given at 5,000 bales—probably 500—against 500, and the exports to Great Britain 100 bales, against none, on the corresponding date last year.

In General Produce yesterday there was no change whatever.

A further payment of £152,000 into the Bank of England took place yesterday, adding still more to the already strong position. In all probability the Bank rate will have been reduced at to-day's meeting, but if not, we may accept it as due to the want of confidence experienced owing to the late failures, everything else being decidedly in favour of a reduction. Consols this morning are at 94¼. French Rentes at 106. Bar Silver is still 55 13/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has not moved to-day, only very few transactions have taken place and these at rates which merely confirm our last quotations. The market appears now to have settled down to about the probable level for the slack season, from which it is not likely to be materially disturbed unless by exceptional outside causes. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9¼d per rupee
do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 31-32.
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 9d. 15-16.
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 10d.

On Calcutta business has again been done in demand drafts at 99⅛, but of 60 days' sight there are no sellers at 99⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues particularly quiet, and where sellers wished to do business lower rates have had to be accepted. Closing prices are:—Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET has shown more firmness to-day than for some time back, and although a large business has not been done, any change in values has been upwards. Bank of Bombays are a quarter per cent. higher. There was some enquiry for Mofussil Companies which have advanced to Rs. 400. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is nearly all firmer. We notice an advance of Rs. 75 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Rs. 35 in Dhurrumsey Spinning, Rs. 15 in Fleming, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 30 in Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Orientals. Great Eastern have declined Rs. 25, and Hindustan Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON continues dull and unaltered in every way. The receipts yesterday were 300 bales, making 1,126 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are excessively dull at £1-17-6 per ton. The Accrington is still getting the only cargo for Liverpool (via Cape) at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are almost a dead letter at the moment. The demand is most limited and prices are scarcely so well supported as formerly.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
40,000	500	all	25 do.	Bank of Bombay New	731
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,165
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,200
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	750
1,600	500	all	10 p.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co	1,105
180	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,600
175	1,000	all		Bellary	715
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	515
1,000	350	all	20 p	Indian Press Co	300
400	250	all	6 ps	Broach Cotton Co	75
600	1,500	all	37½ p	Carwar Co	850
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	80
1,200	1,000	all	120 ps	Dokra Press Co	3,700
500	200	all	Nil.	Dholleria F. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
1,150	5,500	all	150	Fort Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	360
300	50	all	100 p	French Pres Co	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	350
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	600
300	50	all	100 p	Cassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co	415
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Pres. Co.	915

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	5,570	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	500		Bhowanygur M. & F. Co	1,500
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
1,000	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	703
1,200	2,000	all	100 p	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,080
1,850	1,250	all	100 p.	Fleming S. W. Co	875
2,400	1,000	all	100 p*	Great Eastern	975
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. W. Co	950
750	1,000	all	100 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	500	...	...	Khandalla Spinning	575
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,475
3,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,200	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	530
1101	1,000	1,000	200 p. a	Soonderdas Spinning	900
500	1,000	250	31½ p	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21	3 7 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250 xd
...	£20	10	3	14 6	Do. New £20 Shares	12 6
...	£20	6	7	3	do. Ditto	7
...	£20	21	15	1	do. Ditto	22
...	100	1,000			do. B.B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	19	7	9 15	do. Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,745
1,000	50	all	4 pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	27 pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	90
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co	73
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co	360
...	250	all	40 ps	Vingoe Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" JULY 27TH.

But little change in any direction of business certainly not more encouraging. Money is again cheaper, and that is one point scored in favour of the market, charges for accommodation being once more at a low range, with a light trade demand. *Sterling* exchange is very slightly more in favour of remitters, but still within an eighth of a penny of the recent lowest point. Government Paper has not advanced, and is decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency, although scarcely so strong at the close. In the Share market, there is but little doing, notwithstanding the cheaper accommodation now obtainable. Exports are only faller in the grain trade. The import market very quiet still.

We have already notified the one per cent. reduction on the Bank of Bengal rates of interest, and margin, made by the Directors last Thursday.

Some great fluctuations appear in the weekly statements. As to public demand the—

Deposit Account increased	Rs.	5,59,000
Loans „ decreased	„	4,78,000
Discounts „ decreased	„	33 18 000
Total	Rs.	43,55000
Less Credits increased	„	28,72,000
Leaves	Rs.	14,83,000

as the decrease of public demand at the end of three weeks, which have elapsed since the last comparison was made. The decrease of Rs. 19,29,000 in the Cash balance is accounted for by the reduction which appears in the Government Treasury balance, and the addition to the Investment account.

The Reserve Fund of the Bank now stands at Rs. 18,04,775. In that sum, it is notified, that an amount of Rs. 6,86,636 is included, representing old notes of the Bank's circulation which was withdrawn in 1862.

The realization of the prevailing expectation last week, in the concession made by the Bank of Bengal management on Thursday, on their charges for money, gave very general satisfaction. The measure did not exercise any directly very apparent influence in any branch of business. The fact itself, if any confirmation was needed of that which is already too evident proves the general sluggishness of all business life. To have withheld that concession would, however, have been an injudicious policy; first, as affecting the Bank's own interest, by the diversion of business from it through the much cheaper accommodation readily available in the open markets; and next, from the support which would have been so afforded to those outside rates, to the prevention of their sooner finding their precise level, in relation to the strength of supply as opposed to the current of demand. The one per cent. off the Bank's rates was at once followed by a half to one per cent. decline outside, carrying the bazaar charges for on-demand loans on Paper down to 3½ per cent, and leaving about the same range of difference, between those and the Bank's. There are two points to consider with reference to this range of difference, and any further movement of the Bank management, in the direction of competition with the outside market. One of these is, the business prospects of the market, and the other the general strength of means. As to the first they are discouraging, and certainly do not point to any increase in the demand for money. As to the last, and the comparative lightness which exists, the subject has been very often adverted to by us recently. Under consideration, the balance of evidence is in favour of a further early fall in the Bank's charges for money, unless the management prefers again to add largely to the investment account of the Bank.

Exchange on London has been firmer, but in relation to the higher rate at which the Secretary of State's last drawings on India went at in London last week, there has not been a corresponding advance here as yet. In the generally depressed state of trade now prevailing, the Exchange Banks are comparatively but little called on for money, and consequently are not induced to offer substantially more liberal terms to buyers of their paper. The Import market is at present dull, and to some extent diminishes the call for bills. On the other hand, in spite of the favourable exchange, Exports generally are not near at an ordinary average. The rate opened for the present mail, for Bank Bills at six months' sight, at 1-9⅝ to 1-9 15/16 per rupee; three months' sight at 1-9¾ and on demand from 1-9 5/10 to 1-9½. First class six months' sight Credits at 1-10 to 1-10 1/16, and Document Bills at 1-10⅛.

On France, no alteration apparent in the quotations from 2f.27c. to 2-27½ per rupee for three months' sight Bank Bills.

On China nominally Rs. 221-8 to 222 for thirty days' sight bills, per hundred dollars.

On Mauritius, 52 to 52½ cents per rupee at sixty day's sight.

On Bourbon, 265 francs per Rs. 100 at sixty days' sight.

On Bombay, par for on-demand Bank Bills, and 99 4 for sixty days' sight, with very little doing.

Government Paper quietly, but very steadily gains ground, and has had a very firm and upward look, although a little quiet at the close. The low charges for money are now telling strongly in favour of holders. These will also prompt a speculative movement on a larger scale again, it being profitable once more to hold paper on loan. Besides there is evidently a steady investment demand, not only for special employment of trading funds, during a period of inert trade, but also for permanent employment of money by capitalists. The change in the Bank of Bengal rates last week did not cause much change in price, but it imparted a firmness to quotations, at the advance which followed, which they did not possess before. Prices are—Fofirs 102-4 to 102-6; Four and a half of 1872 103 4 to 103-6, and Five and a half 109-0 to 109-2.

Every advance in the direction of cheaper money is another step towards new life in the share market. That the process of revivification is a slow one, will be readily understood, when the history of the market during the past eight months is recalled to mind. It is probably also the better, for the interests concerned, that the new growth should not be too sudden. Means are only slowly accumulating again, for dividend profits have been largely taxed by interest on loans. Jute Mill prospects are again looking rather better. The losses on that investment, during the period above referred to, represented a very large sum in money, and any recovery in that direction is of vital consequence.

Bank Shares.—Bank of Bengal have been in very fair demand, and advanced from Rs. 1,400 to 1,415 National Bank have sold from 114 to 115 cash to 118 for time. Punjab Bank at 75.

Railway Stock.—A little firmer. Oudh and Rohilkund hold at Rs. 125 per £10.

Coal Shares.—New Beerbhoom at Rs. 100. Burrakur at 110.

Miscellaneous Stock—On Friday last, the fact of the loss of a Steamer and Flat of the India Steam Navigation became known, and a panic amongst the holders of theshares followed. Prices fell more than Rs. 100 per share when buyers came forward eagerly, and took up all obtainable from the lowest point, up to Rs. 390 each. Sales of Ramkistopore Press at 90 to 92. Great Eastern Hotel at 162 8 to 165. Bally Paper Mills 81.

Spinning Mills—Jute.—Barnagore at 96 cash to 101 for time. Budge-Budge 62 to 64. Calcutta 112 for time. Howrah Mills at 30, 31, and 32 discount. Oriental 75 cash and 78 time. Seebpore 70, 72, 73, 74, 76 cash, and 79 time. Goosery Cotton 225. Bowreah Cotton 85.

Tea Shares.—Assam 520. Bengal 98. Bishnauth contributory 103. Central Terai 84. Cachar 153. Chandypore 660. Dehing 61-8. Durrung 80. East India 85. Eastern Cachar 185. Chota Nagpore 108. Kunchanpore 91. New Fallodhi 130. Singell 122 to 115.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* KUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wink, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (June 19 h), and Liverpool (June 27th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 64 packages piece goods, 250 iron plates, 10 cases tobacco, 1,991 bundles iron hoops, 1,229 bundles and 12,233 bars iron, 2 cases thread, 14 casks beer, 25 cases slates, 8 cases paper, 211 bales cotton piece goods, 2 cases boots, 3 cases umbrellas, 106 cases wine, 20 tons iron, 23 cases provisions, 2 cases gold thread, Pease whiskey, 8 packages earthenwar, 25 barrels sulphur, and 41 many other packages merchandize, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. C Small, and maid, Miss Nesfield, Mr. Gibson, Captain and Mrs Kenny, and three native passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	India(s)	Harris	Glasgow, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Atlantic Kite	Thorne	London.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Indis, to Live pool.
Steamer Busheer, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
25 City of Venice (s) ...Burrie .....Liverpool, June 24.

July. DEPARTURES.
25 Sir J. Lawrence(s)... ... ...
Mecca (s)... ... ...

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 6 cases umbrellas, Rogers & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaich s, 13 cases wine, Cutler Palmer & Co; 10 cases wall papers, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 50 cases gin, Sorabjee Cawasjee; 3 bales corks, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 3 cases cochi meal, Nursey Soonderjee.

Peshawar s, 4 cases cochineal, Curumchund Premchund; 25 drums linseed oil, Peptoola Shaik Adam & Co; 51 cases porter, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 3 cases varnish, 25 drums linseed oil, 15 drums turpentine, Abdoollhy Sumsoodin; 1 case soap and 4 cases pork, C Macdonald & Co; 14 cases paper, Joseph Soares & Co; 8 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

Surat s. 6 cases needles, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Cathay s, 12 cases champagne, C F Mitchell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollnce s, 5 cases dye, Vinay & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 150 cases brandy, M and E Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 54 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha; 99 bales cotton, Cursondass Narrenjee; 150 bales cotton, Raghoobhoy Daya. Vixon s, 4 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 10 bales cotton, Hurridass Moraljee; 6 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Parana s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 38 bales cotton, Manockbhoy Poonjaram; 74 bales cotton, Ramchund Chattoo; 249 bales cotton, Govindjee Ookerda & Co; 250 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhoy.

India s, 7,200 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co; 200 cwts horns Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s. 10 cases silk, M Currimbhoy; 1 box gold coins, The C M Bank of I L and China; 10 bales hides, Amoo Durvesh; 12 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 6 bales skins, W Nicol & Co; 300 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 10½ cwts rapeseed, Stearn Hobart & Co; 38 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 bundles E teeth, Surrift Dun esh; 30 bundles E teeth, Rentoola Goolam Mahamed; 10 boxes vermillion, Dhurumsey Mooman.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollnce s, 6) bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 300 cwts wheat, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s, 300 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 25 cwts vurraiee seed, and 55 cwts fennel seed, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 224 cwts broken glass, and 250 cwts E teeth, Curim Nanjee; 25 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbocandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Cruickshank, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Heath, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt N I, (Staff Corps) from sick leave, from England.
Walker, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, from furlough, from England.
Wandby, Captain, Bombay 19th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Campbellpore.
Bullet, Lieut Bengal 1/17th Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.
Huxman, Lieut Col, Bengal 60th Rifles, on leave, from Mehan Meer.

JULY 29.

Mathews, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Sattara.
Carre, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Campbellpore.
Sandwith, Captain, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Bald, Captain, Madras 44th Regt, to join, to Kamptee.
Saunders, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department, to join, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 28th July 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt H M Matthews, 2nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

This officer will travel to Bombay by dak and rail expeditiously at the public expense.

G O C No 430, 7th inst, is cancelled.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—5th Regt N I.—Capt J McK Hattigan, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt Poole, Offg Qr Mr.

6th Regt N I.—Capt E R Rosy, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Qr Mr with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Qr Mr from 27th July 1875.

17th Regt N I.—Capt J Hall, Staff Corps, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Quarter Master with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Quarter Master from the 27th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified at Hythe as First Class Instructors of Musketry:—

Lieut, W A Wetherall and Lieut J T Corruthers, Bombay Staff Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt J B B Dickson, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medl certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt F C W Drummond, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Lt Robert Locke Price, 16th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Thomas Weeding Sanders and Capt Arthur John Daly, 16th July 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Aug next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Capt C F James, S C, Bgde-Maj.

Capt J McK Hartigan, Half Pay List, Bombay S C, arrived in Bombay on the 20th July 1875.

Surgn Edward Tuson is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 7th July 1875, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' serv.ce, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Charles Swinhoe, 27th July 1875.

Maj B H Pottinger, R A, officiated as Depy Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, in addition to his other duties, from the 13th to the 20th June 1875.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is sanctioned:—

Capt W Guthrie, Indian N M's Despatch Vessel May Frere, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st May 1875.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G R Goodfellow, Actg Political Supdt, Akalkot, passed an Examination in the Arabic language according to the Higher Standard on the 12th June.

Mr F Ryan resumed charge of his duties as Asst Secy to Govt, Political and Educational Depts, on the 22nd inst, in the forenoon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr A D Pollen as Actg Judge of Ratnagiri is to have effect from the 5th June 1875.

Maj J G Heyland to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Kurrachee, vice Colonel Widdrington deceased.

Mr S H Phillpotts to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad vice Maj Goad.

Mr Narhar Gadadhar Phadke is confirmed in the appointment of second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Dahiwari, in the Satara Zillah.

Mr J F Fernandez, Depy Collr of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the office of Cantonment Mag at that place from 24th March to 4th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Messrs Nana Moroji and Dosabhoy Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Mag of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd inst, in the forenoon.

Messrs P Ryan and Nana Moroji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Mag of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd inst, in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made during the employment of Mr Cooverji Cowasji at Baroda:—

Mr J A Crawford to be pro tem second grade Depy Collr, Mr J C Anding to be pro tem third grade Depy Collr, Mr Shunker Pandurung to be pro tem fourth grade Depy Collr, and Mr Ramchunder Bapuji to be pro tem first class Depy Collr.

Mr J C Anding, First Depy Collr, Dharwar, was in charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collr and Mag and Treasury Officer in that Dist, in addition to his own duties, from 14th April to 30th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr W F Marriott, Probationary Asst Supt, Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, having passed the necessary examinations, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 10th June last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Hutchinson passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard, on the 22nd instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A Keyser, Second Asst Collr of Sholapore, and F R S Wyllie, First Asst Collr of Poona, have been each allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C S Fahey, C E, Ex Engr, third grade, is appointed to act as Asst Engr at Works, Western Dindia, from 22nd April 1875, the date on which Lt-Col J LeMesurier, R E, assumed charge of the office of Suptdg Engr for Irrigation in Sind from Col C J Merriman, R E.

HIGH COURT—30TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing.

319-73—Pimington, Hore and Langley—Bhughoobhoy Premchund v L A Blaschke—Chalk and Turner.

478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Sarstedt and another v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

563-74—Balcrustna—Ragoonath Kirshnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Mr Bicknell.—Part heard.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sectaram v Heerjee Hoosraj and others—Crasgie Lynch and Owen.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipper.

384-75—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Co v Wilia Laljee.

553-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jotta Goolabchund and others—Crasgie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

552-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramjee Takersey and another—Crasgie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.

551-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Hathi Veerchund and another—Crasgie Lynch and Owen.

550-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramchund Malookchund and another—Crasgie, Lynch and Owen.

549-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithund v Jaitha Goolabchund—Crasgie, Lynch and Owen.

599-74—Mr Fletcher—(for pauper)—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasserbai widow and others.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Petition for Investigation under Section 203 of Act VIII 1859. Mr Fletcher—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Dustoor v Sorabjee Cursetjee and others.

Mr Fletcher—Moroba Bhowanishunker v CassumallyBhasker and others.

LONG CAUSES.

557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer P V & N Railway.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.

167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leonie Jahier—Janardhur.

703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Firozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Crasgie, Lynch and Owen.

458-74—In person—Balloo Jhabdoo v Keshow Govind and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Kazi bin Kalifs—Macfarlane and Skipper—Part heard.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Sucoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Crasgie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goolabchund and others v Dolla Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowakar Kellote Coonjee Ahmed v Ashabebai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Government of India and Sir Douglas Forsyth.
The Debate in Parliament on the Central Asian Question.
The Value of India to England.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency—
Fall of rain in Bombay.
The Municipal Act.
The Stuart Hahnemann.
The Private Soldier's life in India—II. III.
The Second Election day in Bombay.
Why Native Infantry officers will not join Cavalry Regiments.
The position of junior officers in the native army.
The amusements of Bhowanggur.
Attachment against the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank.
Impudent Robbery of the Bombay Co-operative Society's Stores.
A suit by the London Bank dismissed.
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Exemption of the Parsee Pastorelle.
Bombay Gymkhana.
English Teaching in our High Schools.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras—
Marriage with a deceased wife's sister.
Address to Lady Hobart.
Burmese—
Thanks of the Government of India to Sir D Forsyth.
How Col Hamilton met his death.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Oudh.
Miscellaneous—
Double Murder at Buckshi on the G I P Railway.
Russia and Turkestan.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Rajcote.
Poona.
Baroda.
Madras.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Municipal Elections in Bombay.
Indian Jurors and Assessors.
The Taxing-Master of the Bombay High Court.
How to make life pleasanter in India.
Ireland's affinity to India.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Notification—Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current:
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
The Political and Social Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.
The Army.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is printed with unbroken type, on Indian paper of a thickness that is quite large enough for the Summary to ride soberly over. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed matter all told are there stuffed into the 32 pages beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the West well and well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land should be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BALLARD—July 26th, at Madras, the wife of G. A. Ballard, Esq., Madras C. S., of a daughter.

WINGATE—July 16th, at Peterhead, Scotland, the wife of Captain T. Oliver Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

GANTZ—July 24th, at his residence, Veyourpady, Julius Walter Gantz, in the 58th year of his age.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

THE debate in the House of Commons about Central Asia turned mainly, it appears, on the question of the policy to be observed by the Government of India towards the Ameer of Cabul. Sir George Campbell is of opinion that what we ought to do is simply to leave the Afghans alone. He does not believe that the Russians will ever give us much trouble in India; but at all events, he contends, our safest plan is to "stand on the defensive," a phrase which he explains to mean that we should wait behind the Himalaya till we are attacked instead of advancing to strike a blow in self-defence for the security of the Indian frontier. The Afghans, he says, are a turbulent and democratic people; and they would cause us no end of trouble and expense if we sent a force to occupy any portion of their territory. Although poor, moreover, they are too shrewd to sell themselves to the foreigner; and, if we tried to establish friendly relations with them by establishing a British Resident at Cabul and opening the passes to trade, the Resident would have his throat cut and the merchants would be robbed by the lawless border tribes. We are all familiar with these views, which are those of a generation of Anglo-Indians brought up to regard with a superstitious horror the very mention of the name of Afghanistan. Sir George admits that "it is nearly 30 years ago "since he filled a post on the extreme north-"western frontier of India," and just at that time the exaggerated dread of Afghan valour inspired by the disastrous fate of General Elphinstone's force, and not diminished by the easy victories of Nott and Pollock, was likely to make a lasting impress on the young civilian's imagination. Sir George Campbell went on to tell the House of Commons that "since that time "he had been called upon, both officially and "unofficially, to turn his attention to the sub-"ject;" but he has not been placed in any position requiring him to deal with the subject from the point of view of a practical statesman, and the serious consideration of Central Asian politics is quite alien from his tastes and habits of thought. He has never had either the inclination or the opport

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 29TH JULY.

The Viceroy's Council met to-day. Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the improvement of law reports, the object being to repeal Section 2 of the former Act.

Sir A. Arbuthnot obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for establishing Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

The special cholera arrangements being prosecuted vigorously, the progress of the disease is arrested.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night the New Merchant Shipping Bill purposes, for the first time.

This Bill was read for the space of one year, enlarging the powers of the Board of Trade, in order to stop unseaworthy ships from going to sea. Government have promised to introduce a complete measure next Session.

OBITUARY.—Bishop Thirlwall.

FAILURE OF A NEW YORK FIRM.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, have failed. Their liabilities amount to about five millions of dollars.

LONDON, 28TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent Consols for account..... 94⅛.

6 per cent French Rente 1872 .... 105¾.

Bar Silver..... 55 13-16.

The sum of £162,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH JULY, 9-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Goloonda, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th July, 3-45 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 80. Fall of rain 5 cents.

CALICUT, 29th July, 8 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W. 6. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·96. Fall of rain 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. S. E. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·85.

VIZAGAPATAM, 29th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 1 inch 72 cents

---

It will be observed from the report in our local columns that yesterday forenoon Mr. Webb, Senior Magistrate, practically decided that representatives of firms cannot vote. The judgment is a surprise in every respect, and a glance will show how unreasonable and unsatisfactory it is. The questions, what an occupier is and what an owner is, seem to have received a great deal more of Mr. Webb's attention than the vital questions as to what a rate-payer is and whether a rate-paying firm is not, as such, entitled to a vote in the only common-sense way practicable—namely, by an agent.

The sale of Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" is said to have been thoroughly disappointing.

MR. JUSTICE INNES took charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court of Madras on Tuesday last.

A REQUISITION is in course of being signed in Calcutta calling upon the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for Saturday next of the inhabitants of the city to consider measures for according a royal welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A YOUNG singer of exceptional ability has been discovered in Hamburg by Mr. Carl Rosa, known from his connection with English opera companies. Fraulein Tornquist, the young lady in question, has assumed the name of Toriani, and she will be the *prima donna* of Mr. Rosa's operatic company.

LIEUTENANT C. M. JONES, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 11th Bengal Lancers, is gazetted to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as 1st Squadron Subaltern, in the place of Captain W. W. H. Scott, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and as 3rd Squadron Officer, in the place of Captain G. R. J. Shakespeare, appointed to the Quarter-Master General's Department. Lieutenant Jones, if he discharges all the duties efficiently, should, the *Englishman* thinks, be given the honorary title of Squadron Cerberus.

PEOPLE seem to have forgotten there is some 70,000*l.* odd—rather more than less—the surplus of the sum subscribed for the wounded in the Franco-German War, lying idle at Coutts's. Nearly every nation in Europe has tried to get hold of some of this money. The Spaniards wanted to have it for their wounded, and were most indignant when their modest request was refused. Only the other day a Viennese count came over with an eye to business, and was quite insolent when told he could not have any of the money. But might not some of it very fairly be sent to Toulouse?

IN an article in *Macmillan* comparing modern London with ancient Rome, Mr. Escott quotes an epigram written some five or six years ago. But as he is wrong in a few words, it is as well to embalm the right version for the admiration of posterity. Thus:

'In a church that is furnish'd with mullion and gable,
With altar and reredos, with gargoyle and groin
The parson shall preach in the nave and the table,
The odour of sanctity's eau de cologne.

But only could Lucifer flying from Hades
Look down on this crowd with its panniers and paints
He would say, as he looked at the lords and the ladies,
"O, where is All Sinners,' if this is All Saints' ?'"

THE following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a somewhat different account of Rear-Admiral Cumming to that published yesterday. The Glasgow, screw frigate, Captain Theodore M. Jones, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Cumming, late in command of the East India station, arrived at Spithead on the 1st instant. The passage home had been slow and tedious, in consequence of a break-down in her machinery, which necessitated the engines being worked by half-boiler power. The ship had suffered greatly from the excessive heat at Aden. Rear-Admiral Arthur Cumming, who was in a very bad state of health, has been removed to his private residence at Bishopstoke, as he continues very unwell.

A CURIOUS phenomenon frequently met with in the Indian Ocean, the real cause of which has not yet been ascertained, is the existence off Malabar, and certain spots along the Coromandel Coast, of vast mud banks, and of tracts of mud suspended in the sea, wherein many kinds of fish find abundance of food, immunity from much disturbance in the surrounding element, and a place in which to breed. The exact cause of the existence of these large tracts in the sea wherein mud remains in solution is still a mystery, but at any rate the tracts are so smooth that even during the height of the south-west monsoon, vessels can run for shelter into their midst, and once there are as safe as when inside a break-water.

IT is said (says the *World*) that the much-talked-of case of Captain —— will, in all likelihood, be shortly brought under the notice of the House of Commons. This officer rose from the ranks, and received his commission after serving fourteen years as a soldier. For nearly a similar period he was a commissioned officer; and his complaint is that in 1873 he was dismissed the service for no cause whatever; at all events, no reason was assigned to him for his dismissal. We shall shortly witness the unusual spectacle of an ex-officer on the box of a Hansom cab, plying for fares in the West-end; for, thanks to a few friends, a horse and cab are about to be purchased for the ex-captain, who, I believe, is quite willing to attempt to gain a living in this unassuming way. May he be happier on the top of his 'Hansom' than he was in his regiment!

IT is stated by the *Englishman* that in those districts of the Rajshahai division, which were afflicted with scarcity two years ago, in Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Northern Bogra, grave fears are entertained respecting the bhadoi or autumn rice, owing to want of rain. During the last month less than half an inch has fallen. This drought has occurred at a most critical time, when the plant was blossoming, and wet had become necessary to swell the grain. The fields are now turning yellow without any appearance of ear, and though the people hope that rain, if it falls within two or three days, may save half the crop, the other half, the earliest, is thought to be hopelessly lost. At the same time the winter rice that has been transplanted is dried up, and the work of transplanting has been stopped; but for that the ryots can afford to wait another fortnight, and if rain falls within that period, transplantation can begin afresh, and the outturn of the crop need not be seriously affected, although there will be no rice in the market very early.

FROM a recent statement of Her Majesty's ships in commission, we perceive there are twenty men-of-war in China mounting 129 guns; nine vessels in Australia, mounting 43 guns. At Jamaica is the Aboukir, mounting 24 guns, and of 4,382 tons. The Active and the Beacon, the Spiteful and the Encounter, mounting 34 guns, are on the West Coast of Africa. The Amethyst of 14 guns is on the South-East Coast of America. Six vessels are in North America and the West Indies mounting 29 guns. The Scorpion, the Terror, and the Viper, mounting 24 guns, are at Bermuda. On the South-East Coast of Africa we have 4 vessels and 17 guns. The Seagull and the Bellerophon, on the North American Station, mounting 18 guns. The Shearwater, 4 guns, is at Zanzibar; the Egmont, 4 guns, at Rio Janeiro, and the Flora, 10 guns, Simons Bay. Ten vessels are in the Pacific mounting 68 guns, and 10 vessels in the East Indies, mounting 81 guns. Therefore, after the China Squadron, the East Indian Squadron has the largest number of guns.

A NATIVE paper in Yokohama, called the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, contains the following observations on the death returns which show the evil influence of the Buddhist priests:—"It has lately been ordered in this *Fu* (Tōkio) that, on the occasion of any death, an account shall be sent in to the authorities of the cause, and the methods of treatment employed by the doctors. But there are many people here who take no heed of doctors when they are ill, and who are content to leave their case in the hands of the Buddhist priests, fearful that they would offend the gods by resorting to such remedies as medicine, &c. There are many who leave the world in this way, and some even in our neighbourhood. As such people were never placed under medical treatment, the doctor cannot send in the required statement, so that the only thing obtainable would be a return from the priests of the number of prayers or offerings made to such and such gods, concluding with 'in spite of this he died.' Will this answer the purpose?"

DR. MOUAT has published another pamphlet on the value of European life in England. It is addressed to the Managing Director of the Positive Life Assurance Company under the title of "The Death Tribute of England to India." His propositions are all based on statistics and they are as follows:—

That much of the mortality commonly debited to climate is due to other causes:

That epidemic diseases do not exercise such an exceptional influence on the death-rates of Europeans in India as to need exceptional consideration in the construction of Tables of Life Assurance:

That in the tropics there is a balance of proclivities to loss of health which reduces many irregularities in the apparent incidence of disease.

And from these he draws the valid inference—

That a temperate person, in easy circumstances, with a first-class insurable life, has, in the ordinary course of an Indian career, as fair a chance of survivorship as he would have had in more favoured countries

THERE has been a little coolness lately between President Grant and his old lieutenant, General Sherman, apropos of the question to whom really belongs the credit of the celebrated march to the sea. Sherman certainly executed it, but the President's partisans assert that the original idea eminated from Grant. Notwithstanding this little difference of opinion, General Sherman has just magnanimously testified in favour of his chief. A newspaper reporter interviewed Sherman the other day, and asked of him the facts as to Grant's behaviour at the battle of Shiloh. "Sir," said Sherman, "it has been printed all over this country that General Grant was drunk at the battle of Shiloh. I saw him at half-past ten and at half-past four that day, and he was as cool as a cucumber and as straight as a string. I don't believe that Grant was ever drunk when there was any fighting to be done. He has rather a sensitive temperament, and when battles are off and there is an interval he may require some stimulation. But the tale that he was drunk on the main day of the battle of Shiloh is a libel. I believe it could be satisfactorily proved that he could get nothing to be drunk on!"

THE undermentioned Specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Dr. Thomas William Sheppard, Bengal Medical Service, Principal Assistant, Benares Opium Agency, and Mr. John Wood, Head Assistant to Principal Assistant, Sudder Factory, Benares Opium Agency, both residing at Ghazipur, in the North-Western Provinces, India, for rapidly cleaning glazed or unglazed earthen-ware or metal vessels either entire or after being broken, and recovering from them any adherent matters which have been stored in them.

Mr. Peter McArthur, Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, for a Press for compressing cotton and other fibrous substances.

Mr. Henry Lugh West, of Mason Street, Westminster Bridge Road, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the production of ice and apparatus therefor.

Messrs John Stewart Wallace and Edward Tucker, both of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, for improvements relating to the protection from fire of houses, ships, safes, and other structures and receptacles.

Mr. William Ireland, of Buckhaven, in the County of Fife, North Britain, manufacturer for improvements in printing textile and similar fabrics.

Mr. James Wallace Brown, of Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in the mode of and apparatus for transmitting telegraphic signals.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says:—Some correspondence from Peking at the end of April speaks of rudeness to foreigners at the races held outside the city. As the Yunnan murders have been much talked of, it would appear, both by the upper and lower classes in the capital, and a good many of the families and members of the legation have been leaving for Europe or elsewhere, it is quite possible that the populace may see in the latter some connection with the former, and an evidence of alarm. Such indications as these of the readiness of the Chinese to make a display of ill-feeling towards foreigners corroborate the opinion we lately expressed as to the danger of allowing either rulers or people in China to imagine that the lives of British subjects are of so little account as to admit of a money compensation. The power of a foreign State to command respect for its flag must not be for a moment in doubt. It is the indispensable condition of any permanently peaceful relations with China, as with every other Asiatic nation. When such an outrage has been offered as the murder of Mr. Margary and his followers, and an attack by Chinese troops on Colonel Browne and his party, it is not enough that there should be redress: the satisfaction must be full and complete.

THERE is a rumour, says a writer in the *World*, and I fear it is too well grounded, that some hon. members have reached the end of their patience with the member for Stoke, and propose to bring his vaporisings in the *Englishman* under the notice of the Speaker. It is said that Mr. Waddy has sworn a solemn oath on a pocket edition of Watts's Hymns that he will have Mr. Kenealy's blood—of course in a parliamentary sense. I hope Mr. Waddy won't. He did an admirable thing, and did it well, when, amid the sentimentality of strained generosity with which Mr. Bright, and after him Mr. Disraeli, at the outset sought to treat Mr. Kenealy, he strode in with a few choice extracts from that sink of indiscriminate slander which, as a last insult to decency, calls itself the *Englishman*. But that once done, let us leave Mr Kenealy alone. To bring him up to the bar of the House of Commons as has been proposed would be worth another year's income to him from the accumulated coppers of the poor. Mr Kenealy's descent from the bad eminence on to which he half-climbed and was half-lifted by an ignorant and deluded populace has already commenced. The arrangements for the speedy completion of the journey cannot be left in better hands than those of Mr. Kenealy himself.

THE *Goloss* is still taking pains to explain the meaning of the famous article supposed to have been inspired by the friends of the Czarewitch. The general attention it excited was, it seems, due to the busybody politicians of Vienna, from which capital were first issued the telegrams that startled all Europe by predicting the early rupture of the Three Emperors' League. So far from there being any prospect of this event, an *entente* so admirable as that existing between these great monarchs should have the effect of bringing in other Powers; and this process will naturally work through single members of the triad making approaches suitable to their particular interests. Such, it is implied, was the course of Russia, through the columns of the *Goloss*, towards ourselves. The St. Petersburg writer laments that at Berlin so natural a proceeding should have been misconstrued into a sort of treason against the alliance itself. The *National Zeitung*, which is particularly referred to here, disclaims such imputed jealousy. "The great mistake of the *Goloss*," it says, "is to represent it to be to the interest of Germany that there should be any tendency to ill-feeling between Russia and England." If we were so misunderstood, adds the Berlin journal, this must have been due to incorrect telegrams from London. In short, the arts of the British press, aided by the duplicity of that of Vienna, are answerable for the whole of the unpleasantness that arose between the two Northern Powers, according to this latest version.

A GREAT deal of smothered discontent with reference to the present working of the Original Side of the High Court, Calcutta, has found vent in the Appellate Court presided over, for the first time, by Sir Richard Garth. On Friday Mr. Bonnerji, in supporting an appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Phear, said that there had been of late a perfect revolution in the practice of the Original Side. The Chief Justice wanted to know what the effect of the revolution was, and was informed that among other very salutary results, it was found impossible to serve a summons, or get a decree in an *ex-parte* suit. With reference to the judgment in the particular suit then before the Court, Mr. Bonnerji said: "I positively assert that no part of this elaborate judgment was delivered by the Judge in open Court. All he said was, 'I cannot give you a decree. I must dismiss this suit with liberty to bring a fresh one.' It is all very well for a Judge sitting in his room to compose a judgment after a memorandum of appeal has been filed, and make it appeal proof. My Lords, if a Munsiff in the districts had been guilty of such a thing, his judgment would not only be reversed, but he would, to use Mr. Lowe's words, have received an awful castigation." In another case in which Mr. Justice Phear had refused to admit a plaint, Mr. Phillips sarcastically remarked that it has suddenly been discovered that "there is not a barrister in this Court who is competent to draw a plaint." Judging from these utterances of counsel, it would appear that a great deal of discontent is prevailing in the profession, and doubtless, the *Englishman* remarks, the real sufferers are the public.

A NEW YORK letter to the *Sanitary Record* reports that, a short time ago, a certain Dr. Lambert read a paper before the Liberal Club on the "Special Articles of Food adapted to the Nutrition of the Brain, and the Methods of Cooking them." Preparatory to this, he invited some of his friends to a banquet, which is thus taken off by one of the daily papers:—"Last evening a party of gentlemen ate a 'brainial' dinner at Jones's restaurant, Broadway, their host being Dr. T. S. Lambert. Mr. James Parton and about 20 others, more or less well known, sat round the board and nourished their brains to a somewhat alarming extent. The waiters grinned from ear to ear when they served the food, for not one of them had ever dreamed of a dinner beginning with toasted crackers and cheese and ending with boiled custard and buttermilk. The 'brainial' qualities of toasted cheese have long been known to scientific men, and nearly all the members of the Liberal Club are passionately fond of boiled custard, which, as if well known, contains over 90 per cent. of phosphorus, and will readily burn if rum be poured over it. Dr. Lambert lectured the following night on 'Brain Building,' and it was to raise the intellects of his audience to a high place that he gave this exhibition of encephalotropophagy, or brainial food. Such a dinner will do occasionally, but is dangerous if too often indulged in. The human brain is about 80 per cent. water, and if it be stuffed with the sublimations of cheese, oysters, codfish, tripe, calves' brains, oat groats and boiled custard, it becomes a bowerful battery, a perilous magazine liable at any moment to explode, to the great detriment of its owner and the surprise of bystanders. By the time the sixth course, which consisted of stewed tripe and green peas was reached, the excitement became fearfully intense, and with the calves' brains the feast became almost an orgie. The forehead of the Pantarch grew four inches higher with the great pressure from within upon the convolutions, but happily the ganglion where oatmeal becomes universology was not affected in any marked degree. The parietal bones of a great Comptist separated, and the coronal suture widened quite perceptibly. Around the brow of a mighty spiritualist there was a marked nimbus, where the escaping phosphorus ignited upon coming in contact with the oxygen of the air. It was singular in the extreme to watch the oatmeal rising to the brain; to see the subtle poison of the boiled custard turn a man into a demon of ratiocination; and as the fiery buttermilk mounted to the intellect and hurled the reason reeling from its throne, the beholder was fain to acknowledge that the gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to plague us."

BOMBAY SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the *athletes* of the Bombay Gymkhana seem to have a very poor variety of sports, I am going to venture a suggestion, which I hope they will take kindly, for I should be so frightened if any of those great big men were to be angry with me. Rounders, without doubt, is a game requiring immense skill. It is lively, interesting, and, in its extreme, *manly*. What a most edifying sight it is to see these horrified men after the harassing cares of the day yielding themselves up to the innocent amusements of childhood! I have so often wished to join them, but mamma says it would not be *proper*. I had actually proposed lending them my hoop and skipping rope but even that mamma objected to. I am so deeply interested that I am sure you will help me with your kindly paper. Do, Sir, please allow me just this little space to suggest that marbles, tops, and tip-cheese be introduced. They are as innocent and sweetly child-like as rounders and Aunt Sally, quite as lively and interesting, too.

I should have written to the Secretary of the Club, but then I am sure he would insist upon naming the institution after me or conferring on me some such public honour, and I am so bashful, Sir, that I should die of shame.

Fort, July 29. FANNY.

BOMBAY.

THE RAPE CASE.—The prisoner in this case was yesterday committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

ABOLITION OF THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES AT DHARWAR AND HUBLI.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XI. of 1865, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Courts of Small Causes at Dharwar and Hubli from the 1st August 1875.

STEALING A LOTA.—Two men who were yesterday charged with having committed the above offence, before Mr. W. Webb, and were, on conviction, sent to jail for six months each, they being known to the police as old offenders.

VAGRANTS.—Charles Hamlyn and James George Maxwell, two Europeans, were yesterday charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being vagrants and were committed as such to the Government Workhouse.

TORTURE.—Byajee Babajee and Ittoo Babajee were yesterday charged—the first with having caused two bullocks to be tortured, and the other with torturing them. The charge being proved to the satisfaction of the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Worship, Mr. W. Webb, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, or in default of so doing, to undergo seven days' hard labour.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th July, was 408, being 24 more than in the preceding week, 107 more than the total of the week ending 28th July 1874, and 93 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th July 1875 was Rs. 24,03,217, add silver received during the week Rs. 64,204; the sum of Rs. 50,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 24,17,421. There is in addition 2,455 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

PANCHGUNNY.—A correspondent writing from Panchgunny, 22nd July, says:—We have had rain here daily since 22nd June. For the last week about 3 inches have fallen every day. We have had in all now about 30 inches—more than half our rain-fall. Notwithstanding this, Panchgunny has been very pleasant. We have been able to get out daily, though not with the former pleasure since the 16th instant.

DRUNKENNESS.—As old offender named Jatha Govind, who was described as a sweeper, was placed before Mr. W. Webb yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default of so doing, to undergo seven days' hard labour, for having been drunk and disorderly.—A servant named Mahadoo Sunna was sentenced to a like punishment for the same offence.

RAIN IN THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.—We understand that very heavy rain has been falling between Belgaum, Kolapoor, Kurrar and Sattara since Monday last, and the rivers and nullahs have risen to a great extent; consequently the Belgaum mail was detained for nearly ten hours on the rivers Wamorie and Turlie.—*Poona Observer*, July 29.

ABOLITION OF THE ALIENATION DEPARTMENT.—We understand that at last the Government of Bombay has recently passed a resolution abolishing the Alienation Department of the Bombay Presidency, from the 1st August. This Department was a burden to the State, and Sir Philip Wodehouse and his Councillors have passed a very just resolution in abolishing this Department, which, however, should have been done many years ago. Now, notwithstanding, it will save the State a large sum of money annually. We also understand that the work of this unpopular Department is to be distributed amongst the Collectors of the different Zillahs of the Bombay Presidency. It is said that the work of the Alienation Department, which is not completed in the "Punch Mahals," will be entrusted to some person who will be deputed by Government, with a limited establishment. Colonel A. T. Etheridge, of the Alienation Department, will remain in charge of the Poona records (dufters) up to the 31st March next, after which he will be appointed elsewhere. Colonel Etheridge has obtained three months' leave of absence, and we hear he will not avail himself of the leave granted him. He will remain in charge of the office till the commencement of the financial year. The office of the Alienation Department of the Northern Division is at present at Poona, but the Settlement Officer, Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, who is at present employed in the Baroda State, will, as soon as he is relieved there, be appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Thana. Mr. Adarjee Cowasjee, who is acting for Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeerjee, will revert to his former appointment as Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Punch Mahals.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DATE.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA Ins. Cts.
July	28th, Wednesday	0 14	0 00	0 36
,,	29th, Thursday	0 00	0 53	0 00
		0 14	0 53	0 36
Previously Registered		38 51	32 55	41 51
Total fall up to date.		38 65	33 08	41 87

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Daniell, infant and native female servant
Mrs Chapman
Lt-Col and Mrs B L Gordon
Capt and Mrs Mathew and infant
Miss Bird
Mr Clutterbuck
Mr Richard F Spring
Mr McCann
Mr Gladestone Turner
Mr and Mrs Chadwick
Mr F D Ruxton
Mr Charles Harding
Mr H Lee
Mr and Mrs Hackett
Mrs James Hackett
Lt-Col and Mrs Hinxman and child
Mr W Tyrer
Mrs Bridger and child
Mrs Fitzpatrick and infant
Lt Buller
Mrs James and three ladies
Mr Wm Gilroy
The Hon R Drummond
Capt Carre, RA.
Mr Wilson Bill
Miss Parrish
Mr Chas Ward
Mrs Saddler
Mr and Mrs South
Mrs and Miss Burn
Mrs Spence
Mr and Mrs Kelly and infant
Lt L A C Cook
Mrs Byford
Mr Rowland and 2 children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J F Harkness
Mr Dandie
Mr and Mrs Kempson
Mr and Mrs W Duthoit
Mr J Rutherford
Col Maunsell
Mr H G Batten
Mr Newbiggring
Lt-Col Glasspoole
Mr E B Fishbourne
Major Falconnett
Major Balmer
Mr J S Heyman
Mr J White
Col Brooke.

FOR VENICE.

Dr J Walker
Col Malcolmson.

FOR PORT SAID—Mr E J Barker.

FOR ADEN.

Mr L O'Connell
Mr and Mrs Cranfield and 2 infants.

DECISION OF THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATIVE VOTERS.

YESTERDAY at noon, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Webb, acting Senior Magistrate, delivered the following decision on the appeal preferred to him by Messrs. Dickson and Thacker against the refusal of the polling officer of the Fort, Esplanade and Colaba Ward to register their votes as rate payers:—

Mr. Webb said—These are applications made under section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, whereby claims are made by certain gentlemen to be inscribed on the list of rate-payers. The gentlemen who apply are Mr. Dickson, agent for Messrs. E. Bates and Co., of Liverpool, and acting under a power of attorney from those gentlemen; Mr. Thacker, agent for Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co., of Europe and elsewhere, and who also acts under a power of attorney for these latter gentlemen. In the first case, the rates are paid by Mr. Dickson for Messrs. E. Bates and Co., as appears by the receipts now before the court; and in the second by Mr. Thacker for Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co., as also appears by the receipts. The question is whether as agents or otherwise these gentlemen are entitled to have their names inscribed on the list of rate-payers. There is no power given by the Act to an agent to be rated as such, unless the "owner" definition thereof gives it. So far, therefore, as the applicants found their claim on the ground of agency, the attempt produced by them their claim cannot be supported, they not fulfilling the conditions set forth in that definition. It is plainly intended by the Act that delegation as a ground for the liability and the attendant privileges imposed or confined by its provisions, shall be confined to persons acting as agents over land or premises and collecting the rents for their principals the accruing rents, whether the rents are collected by them as agents for or trustees of the owners. Therefore, under the powers of attorney produced before me, the claimants have no right to have their names inscribed in the list of voters. I express no opinion as to the correctness of the practice stated by Mr. Hutchinson to exist, of allowing the agents of incorporated companies to vote as such agents, the matter not being one upon which I am called upon for an opinion. The claimants do not found their demand to be inscribed on the list as agents collecting rents, &c. (Reads the definition of owner, which says:—"The word owner shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rents of the land or premises to connection with which the word is used, whether such person shall receive such rents, for himself, or by or for an agent or trustee, and shall also include any such agent or trustee," &c.) I regret that the exact nature of their tenures or occupancy of the premises in respect of which they had admittedly (whether for themselves or Co.) paid rent has not been stated to me, as it would no doubt have been, had they had the advantage of professional assistance. It is clear so far as I can judge from the statements made to me that they are in no sense within the Act to be treated as "owners." The question, therefore, resolves itself into this: are they occupiers? Section 99 defines occupier to be "every one having house building, or land, if himself in occupation of the same, or any person in occupation of the same under the owner, shall, for the purpose of the levy of occupiers' rates, be held to be the occupier." Now, unless the principal be the owner, it is plain his agent cannot be the occupier. If the principal is tenant, the agent is not the occupier, because, if he all under him, does not occupy under the owner. I think further, that this section contemplates an occupation under the owner of the nature of a tenancy of some species of tenure known to the law, and not a mere occupation as agent or servant of or by the permission of a tenant under the owners; and that the latter seems to be the nature of the occupations of the gentlemen who seek the present claim. At least I have no evidence of any other. If they occupied directly under the owners of the premises held by them as tenants, the question would not arise: they would be entitled to be rated. They hold no such position and are not, therefore, in my opinion entitled to be placed upon the list. The decision is that which, upon the best consideration of the Act that I can give, I feel bound to make. It is not for me to speculate whether the result was one contemplated by the framers of the Act or to express any regret that, by this construction of it, an important section of the community of this city should remain unrepresented in the Municipal body.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE SUIT.

THE hearing of the case of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v. Coorjee Pragjee and others was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. Mr. Purcell, with Messrs. Lang and Hart, instructed by Messrs. Cora Quigley, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Scoble, with Messrs. Latham and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the defendants.

The evidence of Mr. Govind Gungadhur, some time ago head surveyor in the office of the Collector of Bombay, upon whose knowledge of the facts of the case the plaintiffs' case materially rests, was finished on Tuesday evening. His examination thus lasted two days and a half. The next witness called yesterday morning was Nanabhoy Bhiekajee, a confidential servant of the late Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, who spoke of the contributions made by his deceased master to the fund raised in 1839 for building a new Tower of Silence in Bombay, and of the present he made to the Parsee Punchayet of the land he possessed on Malabar Hill (plot No. 3.) In support of his allegations, the witness produced entries in his master's books of the transactions he spoke of, and of the rents which were received from tenants of the land in question. The third witness in the case was Dadabhoy Cowasjee, who stated that he was sub-printer of the *Bombay Samachar* newspaper in 1839, his brother being the printer thereof. He remembered and described the authorship of the article which appeared in the paper on the necessity of building a new Tower of Silence. A lengthy discussion ensued between counsel as to the admissibility of the article as evidence in the case. His Lordship decided that the article was not admissible. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, printer of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, was next called and remembered printing different parts of the *Khotawi Punchayet*, which was edited by the late Parsee Baronet and published under the authority of the Parsee Punchayet. Witness produced the manuscript of some of the articles referring to the proposal to build a new Tower of Silence, and the purchase of land in the vicinity of the compound wall of the Towers. These documents were, after some discussion, admitted. Mr. Hart put in a Portuguese document, dated 1726, regarding the purchase of land on Malabar Hill by the Parsee Punchayet, and another document regarding land sold to the Punchayet by Jurbaee, the administratrix of Cowasjee Dossabhoy.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday.)

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

ARDASHER HORMUSJEE WADIA v. THE NEW DHUBUMBEY POONJABHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE following is the opinion delivered by his Honour on the subject of the question of jurisdiction raised in this case.

His Honour said—In this action the plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendants damages for trespasses alleged to have been committed on two separate plots of land belonging to the plaintiff, situated at Coorla in the island of Salsette. The trespasses complained of are—1st, that the defendants destroyed a prickly-pear-hedge which plaintiff had planted to enclose one of the plots of land, and have deposited two boilers and a quantity of iron and other materials on the land; and, 2nd, that the defendants have deposited earth and stones on the second plot of land. The plea put on behalf of the defendants were; 1st, that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court; 2nd, not guilty; and, 3rd, as to one of the plots of land leave and license or justification, and that the defendants had a right to deposit materials on that land under a paid agreement with the plaintiff. The defendants are a Spinning and Weaving Company registered under the Indian Company's Act. The registered office of the Company is in the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, were the books of the Company are kept, and where the directors meet for the transaction of the Company's business and for all contracts for the purchases of cotton. The sale of the yarn and cloth manufactured at the mill are made in Bombay, save and except, therefore, the manufacture of goods which is carried on in Salsette, all the business of the Company is conducted in Bombay. Under these circumstances I over-ruled the first plea, and held that as the defendants are carrying on their business or working for gain within the district of the Court (Sec. 28 of Act 9 of 1850) they are subject to its jurisdiction, and if this action had been one of a transitory nature, I should have had no hesitation in proceeding with the case; but as in the Courts in England, in actions of a local nature, such a trespass to land, the value of which is laid in the country in which the land is situated is not tried, I had some doubt whether this Court could try an action for damages arising out of a trespass to land situate out of its district or territorial jurisdiction. This question was, therefore, at my suggestion argued on the 14th instant. Mr. Lang, who appeared for the plaintiff was in support, and Mr. Farran for defendants against the jurisdiction of this Court. The Sections of Act 9 of 1850 which were relied on as giving this Court jurisdiction were the 25th, which provides that "all suits where the debt or damage claimed or value of the property in dispute does not exceed the money," jurisdiction of this Court may be brought in it, and the 28th by which all persons are deemed within its jurisdiction who dwell or carry on their business, or work for gain within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action. It was argued that the language of these sections was clear and unambiguous. That it empowered the Court to try all suits for damages, as well as immoveable as to personal property, provided the defendant dwelt or carried on business within its district. For the defendants it was contended that the distinction which is recognized by the courts in England between transitory and local actions, and which requires that in actions of the latter character the value shall be laid in the country where the land lies, should be followed by this Court; that an action is local and ought therefore to be instituted in the Court of the district within which the land is situated. It was further argued that if the words of Section 25 which empowers this Court to try all suits for damages, and of Section 28 which makes all persons who dwell or carry on their business within the district of the Court amenable to its jurisdiction are interpreted in their wide and general sense, then inasmuch as this Court has the power to entertain an action for the recovery of immoveable property (in the nature of ejectment) not exceeding its pecuniary jurisdiction, a suit might be instituted here for the recovery of immoveable property situated out of the district of the Court, that the decree in such a suit would be a nullity, as the Court not having power to execute its own process out of its district, could not put the plaintiff in possession of the land sought to be recovered. The 5th Section of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 3 of Act 23 of 1861 were also referred to, which require that suits relating to land or other immoveable property, shall be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction the land is situated. In considering this question, we must first look to the language of the Act constituting the Court. The 25th Section gives the Court power to try "all suits where the damage claimed does not exceed its money jurisdiction," and "all persons who dwell or carry on their business within its district" are amenable to its jurisdiction. No distinction is made between damages to personal or to immoveable property, and the words in their ordinary acceptation would include damages of both descriptions. The language appears to me to be clear and unambiguous, and it is incumbent on the defendants to show that there is some principle or well-established rule of law which would be violated by interpreting the words in their natural sense. This has not been done; and the fact that when by the Code of Civil Procedure "dwelling or working for gain" within the district of the Court, was made the ground of jurisdiction as to parties, it was deemed necessary by a special proviso to exclude suits as to land situated out of the district of the Court appears to me to be an argument in favour of this Court possessing the jurisdiction contended for. Again, the charters establishing the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay gave those Courts *inter alia* jurisdiction over *all the inhabitants* of those places within fixed limits *in all civil matters*. The words of the Act constituting this Court are quite as comprehensive as the words of those charters. It would appear from Morton's decisions of the Supreme Court at Calcutta that that Court did exercise certain actions of ejectment for the recovery of lands out of Calcutta, being the property of the inhabitants of the place. I have not been able to get these reports, but the cases to which I refer are cited in Morley's Digest as they are Dordem Sampton v. Pitamber Mullick, 1 Mor., p. 368; Dordem Mitter v. Mitter, 1 Mor, p. 372. In these cases jurisdiction was assumed by reason of inhabitancy, although the lands were situated out of the territorial limits of the Court. If in these cases ejectment could be maintained, *a fortiori* would an action lie for damages only. There is no doubt weight in the argument that there would be difficulty in putting the plaintiff in possession of the land, but that difficulty, I presume, was overcome in Calcutta, and I may observe that there is an express proviso (Sec. 78 of Act 9 of 1850) for the execution of the decrees of this Court out of its territorial jurisdiction. In the present case, however, no such difficulty can arise. If the Court find for the plaintiff and award damages, it will not stultify itself. The damages are recoverable out of the property of the Company. For these reasons I am of op

a city. It possesses no record of a storm destructive enough to be considered a national calamity. And it has never, that we can recall, been visited by a natural flood of the first magnitude. Indeed, unless one of the Westmoreland Lakes should burst—an impossibility—the materials for a first-class flood are not stored up in England anywhere. There is no mountain range in Britain on which the snow lies in masses from year to year, or on which the mass of snow is large enough to make its speedy melting dangerous to the valleys. When the waters are "out" here, damage enough is done, but is damage to crops and property, slow damage, damage from too much water rather than from a flood. The water seems to swell up, and gradually submerge everything, rather than rush like a torrent, sweeping away houses, trees, and the very surface of the earth itself. People are drowned now and again in little valleys where a 'burn' becomes a torrent, but a great flood is an almost impossible event. In France, on the contrary, superior as her climate is in ordinary times, an unusual drought has once or twice occurred, the storms, though not quite of Asiatic proportions, can work terrible destruction among the crops, and some of her most glorious valleys are overhung by potential reservoirs, which may and do burst at intervals. The valley of the Garonne, for instance, perhaps, all circumstances taken into account, the richest in the world except the valley of the Thames, is dominated by such a reservoir, the masses of snow which accumulate on the upper heights of the Pyrenese. In ordinary times this snow melts gradually and trickles down in hundreds of rivulets over a granite soil which absorbs nothing to the larger streams, which fill the two rivers that unite a short distance from Toulouse into the Garonne, and make the prosperity of the rich surrounding plain. When, however, from any cause the snow melts too rapidly, as is believed to have occurred this year, the heat and the rainfall having been both unusually great and lasting for three weeks on end, the channels cannot convey the water, which rushes in broad torrents to the streams, which again, owing to some configuration of the soil, cannot carry away the unwonted mass of fluid. The water collects into a lake, sometimes miles in length and breadth, and forty feet deep, a veritable reservoir; and then bursts through the open mouths left by the rivers into the valley of the Garonne, with an relentless force as the great Sheffield reservoir burst into the little vale below it. The Garonne fills and fills till it overtops its lower bank, and then as the supply increases hourly, its sweep over the lower ground becomes as resistless as that of a slow storm-wave. The effect is not quite so scenic, because of its gradual approach; but the Garonne must have rushed over St. Cyprien, bringing a mass of water equal to that contained in a reservoir twenty miles long by ten wide and thirty-eight feet deep. The quartier of St. Cyprien, lies, as poor quartiers are apt to do, on the lower side of the river, but it was considered from long experience safe enough. The people were flooded every twenty years, but they were not often killed, and they bore the inconvenience, as poor bear all moderate calamities caused by nature, in consideration of low rents, and never dreamt of a flood which might sweep their faubourg totally away. This year, however, heat, rainfall, and wind seem all to have united; the Garonne on June 23 was overfilled in an hour, and in six hours the upper valley had been turned into a bursting lake, and a flood which, like an earthquake, makes its victims think the laws of nature are overturned, and that there is no help even in Heaven, came rushing towards the city.

Within six hours of the first alarm of an unusual rise in the water, the Garonne had swept away every bridge of Toulouse except one, the old stone bridge of St. John, and flowing in an unbroken rush into St. Cyprien, rose above the streets so rapidly that the terrified inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in the upper stories. Scores of persons appear to have been strangled by the flood—all the slaughterers in the great abattoir, for example, being killed at once—but the great loss of life arose from another cause, which recalls the idea of earthquake to the wretched people. The rushing water felled the weaker houses as giant shells would have done, and undermined the foundations of the stronger, till through one entire night, houses were toppling as in an earthquake, and the awful scenes at and around Cucuta, in New Granada, on May 18, when 16,000 persons perished at once by earthquake, were repeated in Languedoc. Escape, if the houses once shook, was more shocks followed of equal intensity, but there appears to be no evidence that there were any openings in the earth, which on similar occasions have engulfed buildings and inhabitants, at least not in Jucuta. The shocks, with lesser force, however, seem to have been felt throughout the whole region of the earthquake for two days afterwards, extending to Cartagena and the western sea coast. The scenes that followed the first shocks are described as being most fearful and terrible. In this hour of destruction, when men and women were praying for relief and mercy, others who had escaped immediately began an indiscriminate pillage, searching the ruins for treasure, and in many cases robbing the dying and dead. The desire for plunder was so great in some instances that the robbers murdered persons who were caught in the falling timbers, and who could not extricate themselves, though only slightly injured. The vaults of the banking-houses were penetrated, and large sums of money stolen. "The thieves were monarchs of the ruins," said a correspondent. Then, to add to the horror of the calamity, the Lobotera Volcano suddenly began to shoot out lava in immense quantities, or, as a correspondent writes, "it sent out a mass of molten lava in the form of incandescent balls of fire into the city." Some of these balls fell upon the German drug stores of Thiers and Co. and van Diesel and Co., setting them on fire immediately. The flames communicated with the adjoining dwellings. A shower of lava set the ruins of the large city in flames while the earth was still quaking. It is probable that the next crop of coffee will suffer greatly, as the survivors cannot be induced to return to the region laid desolate, and they have become so panic-stricken that no future efforts will probably produce any effect upon them. Affairs are in a terrible state. The bodies of the dead are becoming decomposed under the tropical heat, and the stench fills the atmosphere for miles around.

The earthquake is considered the most disastrous of the last two centuries. A committee of the Spanish residents of New York has been formed in that city for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers.

SABBATARIANISM AS IT AFFECTS THE YOUNG.

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—It seems likely that the closing of the Brighton Aquarium on Sunday may lead to a change in the law. It is custom, however, more than law that has forged the fetters that one day in seven we wear. Custom, no doubt, to no small extent, follows the law, just as the law follows custom. If the law were to suffer people to indulge in innocent amusement on Sunday, custom would in time get reconciled to it, just as, if the custom of the people could suddenly change, the law would before long follow. A change is going on, slowly indeed, but surely, and fathers on the Sunday allow their children a liberty which they themselves in their childhood never knew. Much is due to foreign travel. When in Protestant Holland, Protestant Germany, we find devout men and women, sober, grave, temperate, sound in faith, attending with a conscience clear as the noonday, places of public amusement on Sunday, we begin to examine the grounds of our own faith, and to ask whether after all we shall offend against the perfect law of liberty if we follow in their steps. And just as in the old story the man could jump twenty feet at Rhodes but not ten feet in his own country, so English folk begin to find that abroad on the Sunday they can without sin amuse themselves, though they still must be dull at home. Nevertheless, they are, as I have said, slowly getting the strict even here, and are coming to feel that on no day of the week is innocent mirth in any way opposed to a religious spirit.

Now, Sir, it so happens that I have for years been in a position to see the working of our English Sabbath on the young. I am a schoolmaster, and as a schoolmaster, of course, I have had to enforce that observance of the day which the custom of the country requires. I have been as little strict as I dare, and as far as I could I left my boys alone. I am sure, nevertheless, that the restraint that is put upon them is not wholesome. Before I go on to consider this question further I should like to show that the strict observance of the Sunday is not enjoined by revealed religion. If I believed that it were, I should not have entered upon this discussion at all. I shall not weary you by theological arguments. Your journal, as I am well aware, is not the place for them. I shall appeal at once to Cæsar. I shall go to one of the sincerest of Christians, as, though he was no divine by profession, he was nevertheless one of the great glories of the English Church—Dr. Johnson. He was "both in precept and practice a decorous and generally a strict observer of the Sabbath." Yet Mrs. Piozzi tells us that "He ridiculed a friend who, looking out on Streatham-common from our windows one day, lamented the enormous wickedness of the times because some birdcatchers were busy there one fine Sunday morning. 'While half the Christian world is permitted,' said he, 'to dance and sing, and celebrate Sunday as a day of festivity, how comes your puritanical spirit so offended with frivolous and empty deviations from exactness?' 'Whoever loads life with unnecessary scruples, sir,' continued he, 'provokes the attention of others on his conduct, and incurs the censure of singularity without reaping the reward of superior virtue.'" On another occasion he replied to Boswell, who had asked him whether he might attend a legal consultation on Sunday, "It is not criminal, though it is not what one should do who is anxious for the preservation and increase of piety, to which a peculiar observance of Sunday, in a great help. The distinction is clear between what is of moral and what is of ritual obligation." The observance of the Sunday, then, this sound and learned Churchman maintained, was of ritual obligation, and was justified as it preserved and increased piety. Could it have been shown that a less rigid observance did more to preserve and increase piety, that "discharge of duty to God" as he defines it, he would have allowed that a less rigid observance was not only pardonable but also right. Now, Sir, I am not going outside the range of my little world. I do not pretend to say what may be good for men and women. Men and women of little culture are, indeed, in many ways very like boys, but I shall not argue from one to the other. A boy—that is to say, if he is a boy of a sound, healthy constitution—is not meant by nature for a whole day of repose. He cannot enjoy mere rest like his hard worked father, for he has not earned it. The young blood that courses in his veins knows no Sabbath. His pulse makes as healthful music whatever day of the week it may be. Try and keep it under as he may, he still has on all days alike

Th' elastic spring of an unwearied foot
That mounts the stile with ease or leaps the fence.

He would, if he dare listen to the voice of nature, come bounding forth from church as merrily as ever he does from school, and is as innocently too. Doubtless there are some boys—boys of a gentle, thoughtful cast of mind—who, before their years are fit for quiet meditation and find nothing irksome in the longest Sunday. Such boys are few. In most lads the sparks of nature long each day to burst into a flame, which, if it is not smothered will die down of itself as night draws on. But we, who lead their life since scruples, we lay burdens on them hard to be borne. We forbid them to yield to that nature which is working them. We forget that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man—much less boyhood—for the Sabbath. The English nation, as a whole, wishes that its children should receive a religious education, and should be taught their duty towards God and man. This lesson—the first of all lessons—would be better learned if it were followed, like all other lessons, by the well-earned play. If the Sunday were divided into two parts, whereof one should be given to religion, and the other to rest, piety, I have no doubt, would be increased. But we must remember that the rest that a schoolboy needs after he has exercised his mind is found in active movements of the body.

Now, Sir, if we go against nature, nature quickly falls into revolt. We may teach our children to sing in the words of the hymn—

Let all be piety and all be peace;

but if we keep them too strictly all will not be piety, much less will all be peace. On no evening of the week, as I have found, are the boys more ready for a noise in their bedrooms than on Sunday. They have been cheated of their hour of play, and they think it only fair to help themselves to play in return. But disorders such as these may be looked upon as trifling matters. There are graver evils to which the prolonged inactivity of the Sunday leads. I believe that there is more of the worst kind of talk on Sundays than on any two days of the week. I know it was so when I was a schoolboy, and I fear it is so now. The day has always been kept in England as a festival so far as eating and drinking are concerned, and in this piece of ritual obligation, at all events, schoolboys are most strict. Those who have not emptied their pockets of their money to buy on the Saturday something extra for their Sunday's breakfast. At dinner they eat their beef and pudding as if duty were added to appetite in calling on them to be valiant trencherman. And then, when they are full of bread, they have an idle listless afternoon on their hands. It is not a wholesome state of affairs. It may be said that all the exercise that is needed can be had in long rambles in the country. But there are many boys who will play but who will not ramble. Moreover, on no day of the week would a master whose school is anywhere near a town care more to have his boys on their own playground than on Sunday, when the field-paths swarm with the least desirable of company.

In Catholic countries the children are plagued every Friday in their food, and have to abstain from meat, as our children on Sundays have to abstain from play. We feed with Dean Swift when he asks—

Who can believe with common-sense
A bacon-slice gives God offence;
Or how a herring has a charm
Almighty vengeance to disarm?
Wrapp'd up in majesty divine,
Does he regard on what we dine?

But if not a bacon-slice, why then should a cricket-ball give God offence? We may surely say with the great Apostle, "one man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day to the Lord he doth not regard it."

It is, I know, a dangerous matter to lift up one's voice against any superstitious observance of any kind that has a wide hold on the people. Against this particular superstition the Quakers, however, from the very beginning have bold enough to testify. You may remember, perhaps, how Milton's friend Ellwood gives an amusing account of the trouble into which he himself fell by riding abroad on the first day of the week. He was stopped at Maidenhead by the watch, and taken before the warden, who was the chief officer of that town. The warden was "a budge old man," and after examination told Ellwood that he was "either to pay so much money, or lie so many hours in the stocks." In the end finding that Ellwood had no money he offered to let him off if he would ask forgiveness of God. "'That,' said I, 'I would most willingly do, if I were sensible that, in this case I had offended him by breaking any law of his.' 'Why,' said he, 'do you question that?' 'Yes, truly,' said I, 'for I do not know that any law of God doth forbid me to ride on this day?' 'No,' said he, 'that's strange! Where I wonder were you bred? You can read, can't you?' 'Yes,' said I, 'that I can.' 'Don't you read, then,' said he, 'the commandment "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy: six days shalt thou labour and do all the work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord; in it thou shalt not do any work?"' 'Yes,' replied I, 'I have both read it often and remember it very well. But that command was given to the Jews, and not to Christians; and this is the first day, for that was the seventh day, but this is the first.' 'Now said he, 'do you know the days of the week no better? You had need, then, be better taught.' Here the younger constable whose name was Cherry, interposing, said: 'Mr. Ellwood the gentleman is in the right as to that, for this is the first day of the week and not the seventh.' This the old warden took in dudgeon, and, looking severely on the constable, said, 'What, do you take upon you to teach me? I'll have you know I will not be taught by you.' 'As you please for that, Sir,' said the constable, 'but I am sure you are mistaken in this point; for Saturday, I know, is the seventh day, and you know yesterday was Saturday.' This made the warden hot and testy. At length the old man, having walked himself out of wind and still more out of temper, as if were to take breath, and then, bethinking himself of me, he turned to me and said, 'You are discharged, and may take your liberty to go about your occasions.'"

Should it so happen that the divines of different sects should fall into a dissension on the observance of Sundays and Fridays, it would, indeed, be fortunate if, when they got their breath, they should turn to the school-boy and say, "You are discharged, and may take your liberty to go about your occasions." For one should be heartily glad to be freed from the hateful necessity of punishing lads for actions that are innocent in themselves, but that have been turned into sins by man's narrowness. It is bad enough to coin false money. It is still worse to put into general circulation false sins. When once a man has found out the counterfeit he is too apt to persuade himself that real sins also are the very coinage of the brain. I am told that a hearty old archdeacon in the West of England has had the courage to provide on the Sunday afternoon cricket bats, balls, and stumps for the young men of his parish who have attended morning service. Unfortunately, he belongs to an extreme party in the Church. I should like to see this law of liberty preached and put into practice by the men of sense of all parties. If only the head of some great school, holding his office almost as a freehold, were to try how much liberty fathers would allow their children on the Sunday afternoon, we, the small fry among schoolmasters, might, without fear of being ruined, venture to knock off a fetter or two ourselves.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

July 1. A SCHOOLMASTER.

AFFAIRS IN FIJI.

We have certainly no wish to exaggerate the terrible calamity which has befallen the Fijians, nor have we any doubt that under a steady Government Fiji will prove in a few years a most valuable possession. But such a view as that taken above is in no way warranted by the facts. There can be no question whatever that the present is an exceptionally trying time, both for whites and natives, and the disaster cannot assuredly be dealt with in any official manner. The latest telegraphic news states that fever has followed hard upon the measles, and it is evident that the authorities themselves are appalled at the mortality, and are quite unable to cope with the disease.

The *Times* correspondent puts the native population of the group as formerly amounting to 80,000 or 90,000, and now not exceeding 60,000 or 70,000. This is quite contrary to the opinion of Wesleyan missionaries, of the German traders who have been settled twenty years in the islands, and of others who have had special opportunities of forming a trustworthy estimate. By them it has never been put lower than 150,000. Of this Fijian population it is now declared on the best authority that not fewer than 50,000 have perished by the measles. The result of this frightful mortality—one in three at least—has been a complete paralysis of business. This is easily intelligible for, after all, the greater part of the necessary work of Fiji must be done by Fijians themselves. The epidemic, which commenced with the landing of the convalescent Thakombau and his sons from the *Dido*, has raged with almost unabated violence upto the present time. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the terror it has caused and the desolation it has wrought among the tribes. Surprise has been expressed that the Fijians should have been seized with the horrible idea that the English had introduced the malady on purpose, in order to make a clean sweep of them. It is hard to think that these ignorant people had even the slightest ground for this opinion; but, unfortunately, there is no doubt that the rash phrases of reckless planters that it would be a good job if the whole of the cursed race were poisoned off, spoken in the presence of Fijians who understood English, produced a far greater effect than the speakers intended. When this fatal and to them incomprehensible plague came upon them it is scarcely wonderful that in their fear and distress they should imagine that the whites really must have had a hand in such a mysterious visitation, or that they should refuse to adopt the measures recommended to them by the half-Papalangi. One of the greatest misfortunes in the case was that so many of the highest chiefs who had come to Ovalau to meet Thakombau were the first victims, the disease appearing then to be more than commonly virulent. These men had associated much with Europeans, and it is possible that their extraordinary influence might have induced their followers and dependants to pursue a rational treatment. Of Savenatha's character and position in particular we spoke when the news of his death first reached this country a few weeks ago, and we are glad to see that the whites recognized the high qualities of this chief by bearing him themselves to his grave. As it was, the chiefs falling first, the whole fabric of native society was disorganised. The missionaries and native teachers, deprived of their help, lost control over the Fijians altogether, and these latter rushed panic-stricken to their death. Entire villages in Viti Levu are completely depopulated. In other parts there are not enough healthy people left to bury the dead, to say nothing of tilling the yam beds and taro patches. A sullen despair is described as having fallen upon the survivors. Even before this epidemic the better-informed Fijians would mournfully say that their race was doomed, and that their country should another take; but now they are still more despondent, and their very hopelessness will tend to hasten the fulfilment of their predictions. Their social system, already shaken by the introduction of Christianity and civilization, bids fair to give way altogether under this new strain. It is impossible for them, even if they desired it, to return to the days of polygamy and fetish worship, and all that can be done is to retard as much as possible their ultimate extinction. And there is reason to fear that famine will complete the work of pestilence. There are many districts in Fiji in which the margin between bare sufficiency and severe scarcity is at all times narrow, and if tillage during the proper season has been at all neglected, a serious dearth is inevitable. That wondrous plenty of yams, taro, and sweet potatoes, of which so fabulous is made, must not be taken too literally; for there are always periods of the year, especially on the leeward side of the large islands, when, whatever may happen to the chiefs, the ordinary Fijian finds himself on terribly short commons. This state of things has not been improved by the vast large tracts of land and numerous cocoa-nut plantations to European who expect the produce instead of contributing to the food supply of the group. Even the imported labourers, who are represented to be in such marvellously good care, have to a certain extent rendered it more difficult for the native Fijian to keep sufficient food for a bad time when his chief was tempted by high prices to sell. It is to be hoped that this chance of scarcity will not be overlooked.

As to the whites, they are of course affected every way by the mortality among the natives. There is less labour to be got on this account, and they have to pay more for what there is. The supply of imported labourers is by no means unlimited, and their cost for passage-money, keep, and wages has vastly increased of late years. We believe, also, that the surrounding groups cannot be depended upon much longer, if they can now, for such a supply as is really needed. It is possible, however, we have remarked before, that now that a responsible government is established, Chinamen will willingly go over to Fiji in the same way that they are flocking to Northern Queensland. But until this all-important point is settled, no planter can feel very sure of his position. And there are few of them who at present have sufficient capital to "go into sugar" without assistance, even if the labour were secure. The terrible fall in the price of Fiji cotton owing to the weakness of the staple as compared with the equally long and silky fibre of the American Sea Island sorts, has really ruined most of the planters; and we much doubt whether the ground prepared for cotton will return a profit on maize to anything like the amount stated. As to sheep, they, we fear, will prove a bad speculation. The excessive moisture, the clayey weakness and comparative scantiness of pasture forbid us to hope that Fiji will ever prove a rival to the neighbouring colonies in regard to the export of wool. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee will, we believe, be the chief productions in the future, in addition to cotton; but time is needed to recover from the series of calamities which have befallen the islands, and at the present moment there is no part of the British Empire where whites and natives together need help and encouragement more than Fiji.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats.—There is in our variable clime no complaint more common than this few or no sufferers are more speedily relieved. Nothing is worse than neglected. The moment there is any hoarseness or dry cough, the part affected after fomentation with salt water should be briskly rubbed with a piece of new flannel, to open the pores for absorbing the Ointment to be instantly applied; repeat the process twice a day. The most obstinate sore throat or cough will disappear before this treatment. It would always be as well to assist the disease externally with the Ointment to take a course of the Pills which would give tone to the system, and expedite and confirm the cure.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund and to declare a Dividend.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. MACDONALD as a Director of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. VALENTINE REID and Mr. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretar Tr

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansa Creek.

Copies of Specifications, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tansa.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

TANSA, 3rd July 1875.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM YAPP, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM YAPP, late of the Lunels Loomister, in the parish of Hereford, Gentleman, deceased, who died at the Lunels Loomister aforesaid on the 28th day of November 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 6th day of July 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £800,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Fort Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a few of Milner's Celebrated Patent FIRE-RESISTING POWDER-PROOF SOLID LOCK SAFES, at prices ranging from Rs. 95 to Rs. 350. Also a few strong CASH, PAPER, and DEED BOXES. Apply to PUNNETT & Co., Bruce Lane.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Boulder, Colaba. Apply to REMINGTON & Co
Bombay, 10th June 1875.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH;
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

POONA RACES.
CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.
I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, and start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.
II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.
III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.
IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Railway Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, at every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations destined means of bringing business to them.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and consider the Accounts and the Directors' Report for the year ending June 30th.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 16th July 1875.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting:—
1st. To receive and pass the Accounts for the six months ending June 30th.
2nd. To receive and consider the Directors' Report upon the working of the Mill during the half year ending June 30th.
3rd. To declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers
Broach, 16th July 1875

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. B. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, for the satisfaction, and for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or REFERENCE for Payment to Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BONUS YEAR 1875.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT OF DIRECTORS:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.
THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of mortality in India, revised the Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are